

Page 7, line 13, cancel "wounded" and substitute --wound--;

a² after "plunger 15.", add --Coil 17 is energized by a signal from print control 25, shown schematically in FIG. 2, permitting control over the time and sequence of the driving of each wire 11.--

a³ Page 8, line 29, after "grooves 12b.", add --When arm 12d of ink supply guide 12 is inserted in ink supply port 41, it fills the port 41 as shown in FIG. 2 and the periphery of grooves 12b adjacent the ink absorbing member 62 actually defines the ink supply port.

Page 10, line 13, change "32" to --34--.

Page 11, line 18, change "is turned" to --moves--;

a⁴ line 16, after "energized", add --by the signal from print control 25--;

line 20, change "proejects" to --projects--;

line 26, correct the spelling of "projected".

Page 12, line 30, after "porous" insert --member--.

Page 13, after line ²³~~25~~, insert the following:

a⁵ --FIG. 9 of the accompanying drawings illustrates an embodiment of the ink tank construction in accordance with the invention with an ink-impregnated member 160 such as of a porous material being enclosed in tank 140. The illustrated ink tank construction is of a simple shape and can supply a suitable amount of ink to a printer head body under appropriate capillary attraction by the ink-impregnated member. The ink tank can be impregnated with a large quantity of ink while preventing unwanted ink outflow from an air hole 142 and an ink supply port 141.

a⁵
Cont.

When ink is supplied from the ink tank of such a construction, ink in the tank remote from the ink supply port flows toward the ink supply port under a pressure difference developed between ink close to the ink supply port and ink remote therefrom as capillary attraction of the ink-impregnated member in the vicinity of the ink supply port is increased due to ink consumption. However, as can be seen in porous materials, ink-impregnated members are generally subjected to an increased resistance to ink flow and interrupted ink paths preventing a smooth ink flow as the quantity of impregnated ink is reduced. If the ink flow is blocked until a pressure differential sufficient to move ink in the ink tank is produced, then ink remote from the ink supply port remains retained and unused, resulting in a short ink supply duration.

As shown schematically in FIG. 10, the ink tank frequently tends to trap air pockets in the ink-impregnated member. When ambient temperature rises or atmospheric pressure is lowered under such a condition, air communicating directly with the air hole expands and is discharged out of the air hole as indicated by arrows A without applying any pressure on impregnated ink, whereas the completely trapped air is expanded as indicated by the arrows B while moving the ink surrounding it. When such air pocket reaches the ink supply port, an undesired ink outflow occurs. This causes a smear or ink spot on a sheet of print paper, or ink finds its way into a printer head mechanism, resulting in a malfunction.--